

The Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY.)
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 For July 17, 1897, 25,800
 For July 16, 1897, 29,008
 For July 15, 1897, 40,135
 For July 14, 1897, 40,471
 For July 13, 1897, 40,384
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 For July 11, 1897, 40,532
 Total, 258,577
 Daily average (Sunday 25,800, excepted), 40,208

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JULY 23.

Before leaving Washington for the summer months for THE TIMES, The Morning and Sunday Editions will be mailed to you for thirty-five cents a month—the Morning, Evening and Sunday Editions for fifty. Advertisers charged as usual.

There is a report at large, to the effect that something like \$4,000,000 in dust and suggests in its way South from the Klondike mines. If that statement should prove to be true, the Pacific Coast might as well be fenced in and considered as a human stratum. We are not certain that a new delimitation of the St. Elizabeth frontier will not have to be made, to take in most of Washington. What will men not do for yellow, shining gold? There is an unmentioned report that Lake Champlain is losing its summer attraction for Major McKinley, and that about he would rather go up the Yukon. It would be a good scheme, Klondike is the place where you can escape the Cuban question; where the strictest guards of outraged and battered Cuban women and girl children cannot be heard. It is rather a cold country. For the greater part of the year one has to stand his whiskers on the stove for an hour or so before it will thaw out sufficiently to cheer, but then there are three or four months during which a man can go out and bask himself with gold. Under such conditions nobody pays much attention to the thermometer. Severe degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, is pleasant when you get used to it. There is only one perfect climate in the world, and that is a million dollars. At the same time we beg to suggest to our hardy adventurers in Washington to young men and maidens who have gained the strength and vigor necessary to fight the Arctic circle by wading the yard sick and treating the typewriter, that it is rather late in the season to be thinking about starting for Tom Thidder's ground. In the spring, when the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, say about the idea of March; that is the time to pack up and go up the Yukon. Long before that there will be new dispatches opened and plenty of chances offered for fortune, fame and freezing.

It is with much satisfaction that we note an active consideration by British and Canadian authorities of the Alaska boundary question. There is an excellent and sensible opinion of English diplomacy which declares that wherever there is gold, that is British territory. As far as the valley of the Klondike is concerned, probably there is not much doubt that it lies on the Canadian side of the line; but our northern friends are not satisfied with that. Their religious conviction is that wherever land adjoins there is British. This may prove to be a very serious matter for us. Really, there is but one thing that John Bull can be safely counted on to fight about, and that is gold. If the Government wants to keep any part of the Territory of Alaska it would best send a scientific expedition with guns up there to mark the boundary line with sticks and stones and flags. A few officers and men, with a commission to organize the American miners as a territorial militia, would serve to protect our national interests. It is more probable that our authorities will neglect all this, and trust to the chances of a future arbitration treaty to conserve our rights in Alaska. When such a treaty is signed and ratified it would be a measure of economy to give England a quit claim deed to the whole Territory; because, under arbitration, England would get it, anyway.

Of course everybody in the District of Columbia is pleased in consequence of the fine record made by the Morton Cadets at the San Antonio interstate drill. At the risk of antagonizing popular sentiment we will venture the suggestion that these events lack military utility. Contests between bodies of citizen troops would be very useful, and would be worth what they cost, if they exemplified anything positively valuable to the military service of the nation. Do these exhibition drills, confined to the manual of arms, the school of the soldier, and the school of the company, accomplish this? In the absence of anything better we think they are all right; but is not something better possible? Suppose, instead of arduous work in preparing for the parade, the National Guard of the several States should imbue itself with the spirit of emulation in actual field operations; should engage in record contests of endurance in the open—long marches on foot, full equipment, the skinner drill over

broken country, and things like that. How much more technical accomplishment there would be in such competitions! We have reason to be proud of our District troops. They have set the pace for the National Guard of the Union in many respects. Why should not they initiate a new departure in the line indicated?

When Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, sailed for Europe, this journal ventured the opinion that he carried with him the draft of a new arbitration treaty. A London dispatch in our issue this morning strongly corroborates that idea. It is semi-officially announced from the British foreign office that the failure of the Olney-Pauncefote treaty was disappointing and mortifying to Mr. McKinley, and that Sir Julian had been instructed to ascertain whether another and shorter treaty might not be arranged. It is stated that he found the American Government quite anxious to enter into one, and that negotiations have progressed swimmingly in that direction. On his return to Washington in October the matter is to be taken up again and an effort made to "jam through" some measure of the kind at the next session of the Congress. Our readers will see in this an explanation of the mystery of the important "herman" note. It is entirely plain that it was concocted in pursuance of a mutual understanding to give official force to England, to the end of raising our war status, and so preparing American public sentiment for a treaty of arbitration. The game in on, and will be played more vigorously as soon as the Congress can be gotten rid of.

When the rainy season began in Cuba, The Times gave a sort of prognosis of the campaign which Gomez and Garcia would inaugurate, and predicted that its object would be an attack upon Havana. This view was greeted with considerable incredulity even by Cuba's heartiest friends in the United States. So far, the campaign has followed almost exactly the predictions of this paper, and they appear further to be justified by our reports from Havana this morning. There is complete peace in that city. The belief is general that Gomez and his army are within a few miles of the place, and that an attack in force may be expected any hour. This is not merely a scare. There are good grounds for the terror that inspires Weyler and his Spanish troops. The assault would have been made weeks ago if the Liberator had been sufficiently supplied with siege guns. Whether or not he has them now is a question. He wanted only five in addition to his equipment as it existed on the first of June. Since then six have been sent to him, with what success we are unable to say, but if they have safely come to hand, there is nothing to prevent him from capturing Havana. In that city it is generally doubted if the Spanish soldiers will make a fight. They are demoralized, three-quarters starved, penniless, desperate and mutinous. As The Times remarked yesterday, there is little hope that the government in Madrid can find the means to bring them home. The army knows this, and is convinced that, at the first opportunity, Weyler will bolt and leave it to its fate. As a natural consequence General Garcia is recruiting his command from companions and battalions deserting from the Spanish standard. The rank and file of Weyler's forces see that they are to be left out in the cold by their government, and are wise enough to know that their one chance of life is to join hands with the republic. It will be strange if we do not have some very sensational news from Cuba before long.

If we may credit today's news from Constantinople, the three emperors have concluded that their friend, the Sultan, would better evaluate Thebes. It is stated that Ethem Pasha has prepared for the departure of his army. An order has been issued turning over the Yolo-Larissa railway to the Greek authorities, and Turkish troops are on the march across the frontier. Assuming that this surrender of Thebes is being undertaken in good faith, what is to be done with the 700,000 troops which the Sultan has placed in the field with Russian money? Are they to be disbanded and sent home? It would be satisfactory to think so, but we are afraid that so much preparation was not undertaken without an ulterior purpose that has not yet publicly materialized.

Information with regard to the coal strike was rather meager today. There are unpleasant indications of approaching trouble and violence in the Pittsburgh district. The strikers are becoming desperate and attacks upon miners still at work may be looked for. In West Virginia, too, the situation is growing more serious. At Fairmont, where the mines are being operated under the protection of the sheriff and a posse, an outbreak of strikers was averted with difficulty, and there are apprehensions of an organized attack. We are without fresh news from the other States affected by the movement.

Events at the Capitol yesterday were extremely tame. Senator Jones of Nevada presented an unfavorable report on the Tillman resolution to investigate sugar charges against Senators, and there that matter died a perfectly natural death. The end is very close at hand. Several Senators are loaded for the Congressional Record. They will read their remarks to empty benches while their colleagues smoke and drink red apple juice in the cloakrooms. This there will be a vote. It may even happen tonight; but that is quite uncertain. After that everybody will walk up to the captain's office, get what is coming to him, and streak it for the mountains or the sounding sea.

When we have acquired a new invention to meet every want, and a new device to accompany every invention, we shall have reached a high degree of civilization, no doubt. The latest development in the line of inventions is telephone. It is acquired from too much use of the telephone, and the people who have it say they become deathly sick every time they talk through a telephone. This is not confined to citizens who are in the habit of being damned by wire, or to those whose wives call them up at their down town

offices every time the baby bumps its head; it seems to be a genuine scientific sort of a complaint. It is to be hoped that it will sooner or later attack the office boy and his girl, who use the line during most of the busiest hours of the day, to the discontent of people who prefer a more refined method of love-making. But there is one advantage in all of these latter-day diseases. They are easily cured. When one has telephone mania all one has to do is to keep away from the telephone, but when the first settlers had fever and ague they had to stay where they were and shake.

A small paper somewhere at a distance from the metropolis deploras what it calls the encroachments on the field of Government made by certain papers in the city of New York. These encroachments it enumerates as the sick baby fund established by one paper, the free ice and free bread distributions of another, the fresh air fund of a third, and the Junior Republic of a fourth; and proudly exclaims: "If these are charitable efforts surely the New Testament failed to define charity."

It is quite well known that the New Testament was written before the days of newspapers, even church newspapers, and in publishing the results of its charitable efforts the New York paper is simply doing what every church paper and missionary magazine in the country is doing. If the New York paper is not meeting the New Testament idea in this, the whole church is in exactly the same sin, but without going into that question, why should not a newspaper establish any kind of charitable fund it likes, as well as an individual? Will it hurt the poor folk, or the sick babies, or those who are dying of heat and thirst, or of hunger and cold, if the names of the donors are published in the paper, and if that paper even crowns a little bit over its success? It may as well overdo it as anything else. There are some people who never want any good done in the world if there is any possible evidence that it was done from a mixed motive.

It may come to the point, within a generation or two, that people in cities will not be allowed to keep dogs. There is a serious question in the minds of many people whether a human being has an right to keep, for his own pleasure, an instrument of torture for other people. The noise which a dog makes at night is a little worse than the song of a cat, if possible. The cats at ways seem to be having fun, trying to see which can yowl most barbarically; but a dog howls as if he is utterly wretched and doesn't care a hang who knows it. It is trying to sympathize with persons.

Prince Henri of Orleans has said that the Italians in Abyssinia were guilty of cowardice. Thereupon Italian officers drew lots to see who should slice the wassail of his royal highness on the field of honor. The lot fell to a lieutenant and Prince Henri refused his challenge on the ground of discrepancy in rank. Now the Count of Turin, a nephew of King Humbert, has taken up the quarrel and proposes to do the great Kentucky cut. By that weapon he intends to tap Prince Henri's Bourbon.

The law is a hydra-headed concern when it is aroused, and the citizens of Somersworth, N. H., are finding this out. They elected a mayor who was ultra-conservative about Sunday. He began his glorious career by arresting the people who sold candy and soda water on that day. They paid their fines and proceeded to put their heads together to see what could be done in revenge. They brought themselves to the mayor in a lively stable, which hired horses out on the Lord's day, and promptly haled that indignant functionary into court and made him pay \$5. Then another indignant citizen resolved to see what the law could do for him, and wished to have the authorities of the Methodist church arrested for too much ringing of the church bell on Sunday. Perhaps the Somersworth Sunday law will be revised in course of time, but just at present that town siders each Saturday night at 12 o'clock sharp into a condition of sacred peace.

Applicants for Appointment.

Applications for appointments to positions in the Treasury Department were filed today as follows: Thomas Hanna and Charles Kraus, of Indianapolis, Ind., to be surveyors of customs at Indianapolis; William L. Reide, of Plaquemine, La., to be collector of internal revenue at New Orleans.

Special Land Agents Appointed.

The President has appointed as special agents to make allotments of lands in severity to Indians the following: William E. Casson, of Wisconsin; D. A. G. Keopers, of Ohio; John T. Wertz, of Nebraska; James Jeffreys, of Tennessee; and Howell P. Wyton, of Indiana.

PEOPLE OUT OF TOWN.

Baron von Hermann, of the German legation, is at Murray Hill, N. Y.
 J. K. Heyl, of Washington, is registered at Hotel Murphy, Richmond, Va.
 Rev. Dr. J. MacRidder and Mrs. MacRidder are spending the summer at Rustic Lodge, on Saratoga Lake.
 Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries Hanson, and Master Jeffries, Jr., left yesterday for a month's outing in Loudoun county, Va.
 The Misses Emma Saxton and Laura Hill were spending July at the cottage of Mrs. J. M. Henderson, at Atlantic City.
 Mr. and Mrs. Reisinger, son and daughter of Commander Reisinger, are guests of the family of Mr. Justice Brewer, at Thompson Point, N. Y.
 Representative and Mrs. Richard Clarke are visiting the home of Mrs. Clarke's father, at Middleboro, Va. Miss Helen Clarke did not accompany her parents, but is the guest of friends at St. Paul, Minn.

Among the passengers who sailed for Europe yesterday on the Forest Blumenthal were Baron Pava, the Italian ambassador to the United States, and wife; Baron Von Thielmann, German ambassador, and J. B. Ploa, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Switzerland to Washington.
 Washingtonians now summering at Charleston, W. Va., are Mr. Dudley Farlan, who is visiting his sister, Mrs. Frank W. Bigger, Mrs. Dawson, who is a guest at Mrs. Frank Bricco's, Mrs. A. C. Baird, at Mrs. C. Horace Gallaher's; Mrs. T. W. Latimer, at Shepherdstown; Miss Anna A. Gallaher, Mrs. Forrest Lure and son Richard, Miss Julia Allen and Miss Alice Trundle.

BRAVE YOUNG GHERARDI.

He Saves a Landsman From Drowning at Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 23.—An accident, which imperiled the lives of John Avopian, a landsman, and a sailor named Spears, would very likely have resulted in the drowning of the former had it not been for the gallantry of Ensign W. R. Gherardi, a son of Rear Admiral Gherardi, of the battleship Texas, occurred yesterday at the navy yard. Avopian and Spears were engaged in the work of lowering a whaleboat from the Texas, which was lying at the cob dock, and were seated in the boat, while being hoisted from the deck to the davits.
 The davits apparatus was in some way prematurely released, and the boat dropped to the water and was capsized. Avopian and Spears were both carried down with the whaleboat. Avopian was evidently the most distressed; for, although he tried to strike out, he could not keep his head above water, and was rapidly drifting off in the strong tide. At this moment, when he had sunk for the second time, Ensign Gherardi jumped overboard, swam to the drowning man, and after a few powerful strokes, with one hand brought him safely to the boom alongside the Vermont. He was unconscious, and the doctors had to work over him some time to revive him. Following the young ensign's example, three sailors jumped overboard and rescued Spears, who was almost completely exhausted.
 Ensign Gherardi readily wears a life-saving medal, presented in recognition of bravery in jumping overboard during a storm off Hatteras last winter and rescuing a sailor from drowning.

MISS GOULD'S DONATION.

She Gives \$5,000 to a Proposed Memorial Temple.

Chautauque, N. Y., July 23.—Miss Helen M. Gould, who has been spending several days at Chautauque, has made a donation of \$5,000 to the proposed memorial temple, the Hall of the Christ about to be erected here. This building is one of Chancellor Vincent's most cherished dreams and in a quiet way he has been raising funds by voluntary subscriptions for its erection.
 Last year on recognition day, August 8, the building site was consecrated with most impressive ceremonies, participated in by bishops, deacons of divinity, and distinguished men of letters. The plot of ground set aside for this edifice embraces Academy Park, the most central and choicest location on the grounds. The design and purpose of the building is unique beyond parallel. It is to be a memorial hall dedicated absolutely to the life and works of Christ.

The first donation to the Hall of the Christ was the sum of \$10,000 from the late Hart A. Massey, the well-known wealthy manufacturer of Toronto and brother-in-law of Chancellor Vincent. This was three years ago. Miss Lillian Massey further supplemented the gift of her father by sending a check for \$1,000 on her wedding day. The fund now reaches \$25,000, a sufficient amount to warrant the commencement of its erection.

TO TEACH OUR DAUGHTERS.

Teach them self-reliance.
 Teach them to make bread.
 Teach them to add up bills.
 Teach them to cook a good meal.
 Teach them to wear thick, warm shoes.
 Teach them how to wash and iron clothes.
 Teach them how to make their own dresses.
 Teach them every-day, dry, hard, common sense.
 Teach them how to darn stockings and sew on buttons.
 Give them a good, substantial, common school education.
 Teach them to wear calico dresses, and do it like queens.
 Teach them to say "No" and mean it, or "Yes" and stick to it.
 Teach them that a good, rosy rump is worth fifty consumptives.
 Teach them to regard the morals and not the money of their husbands.
 Teach them all the mysteries of the kitchen, dining-room and parlor.
 Teach them that the more one lives within his income the more he will save—Exchange.

THE HOUSEWIFE SPEAKS.

A plain cake requires a quick oven, a rich cake a slow oven.
 Good cement is made by melting common alum in an old spoon over the fire. It is especially useful for mending glass and metal.
 For cleaning ivory piano keys use kerosene. Apply a preparation of two-thirds alcohol to one-third sweet oil. It is good to remove ink stains from wood.
 Important papers, maps, charts and good engravings can be successfully preserved by brushing a very thin coating of India rubber solution over the surface. This is especially useful for mending glass and metal.
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It is difficult to remove grease spots from wallpaper, but they can sometimes be taken out by covering them thickly with potter's clay, slightly dampened. Afterward lay coarse brown paper over the clay and press hot irons on the paper to draw out the grease. Repeat the work at least three or four times.

To Roll an Umbrella.

"If half the citizens of the world," said a young woman who works on umbrellas, "only knew such a simple thing as how to roll up an umbrella, most of the umbrellas brought to dealers to be mended would never have needed repair."
 "The right way to roll your umbrella is to take hold of the end of the ribs and the stick with the same hand, and hold them tightly enough to prevent them being twisted while the covering is being twisted around with the other hand. Then your umbrella will be as nicely closed as when you bought it, and the only wear and tear will be on the cloth."
 "It is twisting the ribs out of shape around the stick and fastening them there that spoils most of the umbrellas. Never hold the umbrella by the handle alone when you roll it up, and you will find it will last longer and cost less for repairs."
 —N. Y. Journal.

Richest Baby in the World.

The Carr's daughter, the little Grand Duchess Olga, may be said to be the richest baby in the world. The week she was born a million pounds were settled on her, and it is estimated that this huge sum is safely invested in British and French securities, for in a country like Russia no one knows what is going to happen to members of the reigning house.—New York Journal.

Prosperity Bells.

Hear the ring of the factory bells; Tales of prosperity their melody tell; Those beautiful, beautiful bells, Of which Doolittle delivers tell.

Get onto the ring, the elegant ring; That's the principal, principal thing; And it is whispered that this huge sum is safely invested in British and French securities, for in a country like Russia no one knows what is going to happen to members of the reigning house.—New York Journal.

SAKS'

"Klondyke Isn't in It."

See what you can do here to-morrow in Men's Furnishings. The prices we quote are below the everywhere else—cheapest—but the qualities are the Saks' kind. That's what make our bargains—real bargains.

One note each of Drak Balligan Shirts and Drawers that others call special value at 35c.

Look! 25c.

Lot of Pearl Gray Underwear, with silk front, pearl buttons and taped seams. The kind you see for 35c everywhere.

Look! 39c.

French Balligan Shirts and Drawers. No Underwear in town for 75c is any better.

Look! 50c.

Men's Hose that others sell for 20c we shall offer tomorrow at 15c. Tans and Black, warranted fast colors, spotted heels and toes.

Look! 15c.

25c Tan and Black Patent Leather Belts, with harness buckles.

Look! 19c.

75c Negligee Shirts, perfect fitting, special patterns, collars and cuffs attached.

Look! 48c.

51 Madras Negligee Shirts, with collars and cuffs attached; only 14, 14-1/2, 15 and 15-1/2. Exclusive pattern.

Look! 48c.

Here's a chance for you to try pajamas. A lot of 51 Madras Pajamas—made by the best maker.

Look! \$1.

10c Madras Club Ties, to wear with your negligee shirts. Not the 6c quality, but 10c quality—for

Look! 5c.

Men's 20c Heavy Bordered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—full size, best effects.

Look! 10c.

SAKS'

"Saks' Corner."

SUMMER RESORTS.

BLUE RIDGE SPRINGS,
 On Norfolk and Western Railroad.
 The favorite Summer Resort of the Virginia Mountaineers.
 J. E. BROWN, Proprietor.

White Sulphur Springs, Va.,
 Near Warrenton, Fauquier Co.
 The most perfectly equipped health and pleasure resort in the south. Fine daily bathing. Magnificent scenery. Water unsurpassed in purity. Draper and Dr. J. E. BROWN, Proprietors.

THE ELMER.
 DELIGHTFULLY LOCATED.
 Overlooking River and Mountains. With in one-half hour of New York. Open to December.
 CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.
 J. E. BROWN, Proprietor.

ALLEGANY SPRINGS, VA.—Open from June 1 to Nov. 1. The Allegany water, awarded first prize at the World's Fair, Chicago, and recommended by the Medical Society of Virginia, is celebrated for its curative properties in the various forms of rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. Parties seeking a healthful resort in the mountains to spend the heated term can do no better. Write for pamphlet, rates, etc. C. A. COLEMAN, Prop. 17-18

A PALACE IN THE MOUNTAINS.
 For beauty of architecture and elegance of equipment, "THE ALLEGANY" is unequalled. It is a resort of the summer months, located in the heart of the Alleghenies, where the climate is always cool and invigorating, amid scenery of wonderful beauty. The Allegany is a summer home as unequalled as Sulphur, Alum and Chateaufort Lakes. Address J. E. BROWN, Proprietor.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

Frequent washing in warm water, to which a little alum or a teaspoonful of vinegar has been added, is a good remedy for uncomfortably moist hands.
 Conservative women approve the latest bicycle skirts, which are lengthened to the ankles. The reason assigned is that the same skirt can be used for golf and is a less conspicuous all-day dress at summer resorts where athletics are a popular amusement.

Everything in the summer home should be fresh and clean. Old, discarded furniture should be tabooed. Attractive furniture is of oak or maple upholstered with very fine Canton matting in the natural tint. It does not catch the dust and can be readily cleaned.

One of the early autumn concerts in hat trimming is to arrange shaded ribbons in upright catenated clusters, giving the effect of flowers, especially roses. They are put on singly or in groups, sometimes forming a wreath around the crown, and again used as garniture with ostrich tips.

Only the tall and willowy woman can wear the dress given to advantage. In the true Greek the draping must come from the shoulders and have a double skirt with a taut defining waist. The folds falling over must veil, but not hide, the belt. The neck should be moderately low, and the angel sleeves falling full length are the arms' only protection.

EXCURSIONS.

Cool Breezes Blow
 —AT—
MARSHALL HALL.

MACALESTER leaves daily at 10 a. m.
 Marshall Hall at 10:30 p. m.
 Returning leaves 12:45 p. m.
 Marshall Hall at 1:15 p. m.
 RIVER QUEEN leaves Thursday and Saturday at 9:30 a. m.
 Marshall Hall, Glynn and all intermediate landings, 5:30 p. m. and at Marshall Hall.

FARE ROUND TRIP, 25c.

Music by Prof. Schneider's Band. Dancing day and evening. Meals in a cafe in the excellent restaurant, excellent coffee and cigars. Ladies especially looked after.

INDIAN HEAD.

Macalester leaves every Thursday, Friday and Saturday evening at 6:30 p. m., calling at the "Indian Head" on the Potomac. Ladies can take this trip without extra charge. FARE, ROUND TRIP, 25c.

NO DUST. NO DIRT.

"Quickest and Safest Route."

MOUNT VERNON.

STEAMER MACALESTER

Daily (except Sunday) at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Returning, reach the city at 2 a. m. and 9 p. m. FARE, ROUND TRIP, 50c. Admission to the grounds, 10c. LUNCHEON, 10c. ON THE STEAMER. Tickets with Mount Vernon admission coupon, for sale at Mount Vernon and at the city.

Chapel Point, 25c.

THE Steamer River Queen will leave Chapel Point, returning, reach the city at 5:30 p. m. A sail of 120 miles and delightful scenery and good food. Excellent coffee on board and good food at the grounds. Salt water bathing, crabbing, fishing, fun of all sorts for everybody. Four hours' stay at the Point.

Round trip, 25c.

25c. July 25th

BALLOON ASCENSION

At River View, SUNDAY, July 26, By Grace Shannon.

The Queen of the Clouds, under the management of Prof. E. H. Hefron. This lady wears the championship medal for having made the highest ascension in America.

Take Steamer Penz at 11 a. m.; 2:45 and 6 p. m. Tickets, 25c.

SHOOT THE CHUTE

At RIVER VIEW.

Steamer Samlet 1. Penz—Daily at 10 a. m., 2 and 6:45 p. m. Sundays, at 11 a. m., 2:45 and 6:15 p. m.

Personally Conducted Excursions. Every Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Dancing, day and evening, except Sunday.

Sundays—Concert by River View Orchestra, under Art. H. conductor.

Tickets, 25c; children, 15c.

FAMILY DAY EVERY SATURDAY.

Tickets, 10c; children, 5c.

Steamer will leave River View, Wednesday and Saturday at 12:15 p. m., and 10:30 p. m., and Sundays, 1:15, 7:30 and 9:30 p. m.

E. S. RANDALL, Sole Proprietor.

Keep Cool! Keep Cool!

THE PALACE STEAMER

JANE MOSELEY

—FOR—

COLONIAL BEACH.

Sixty-eight miles down the Potomac River. Grand salt-water bathing, crabbing and fishing. River Queen will leave except Mondays from Clyde Pier, foot of Seventh street, at 9 a. m. sharp. Fare 50c; round-trip, Saturday, at 6:30 p. m.; tickets good to return Tuesday afternoon. Large hotel now open. Local office, 1321 F street. General information, charters and statements looked.

C